

# Herald Tribune

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**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST** — PARIS: In. Temp. 46-57 (5-8). Tomorrow variable. Saturday's temp. 46-57 (5-8). LONDON: Rain, temp. 46-53 (8-9). Tomorrow variable. Tuesday's temp. 52-59 (12-10). CHICAGO: Fog, temp. 42-50 (6-8). NEW YORK: Fog, temp. 42-50 (6-8). Tomorrow's temp. 42-50 (6-8). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

27,956

## Brezhnev Clears Troop Cut Talks Bought by West

**BUDAPEST, Nov. 30.**—Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today gave a broad support to the West's proposal for discussing troop force reductions in Europe, calling it "a natural sequel to the general development" on the Continent.



Leonid Brezhnev

His remark was the first encouraging sign that the Soviet-led Pact bloc would accept the Western invitation to meet in January for preparatory talks on the problem.

"I would not like to engage in prophecies," Mr. Brezhnev said, "but we trust that, given good will on the part of the concerned parties, a constructive solution can be found."

As Mr. Brezhnev spoke in Budapest, the Soviet ambassador to West Germany, Valentin M. Falin, affirmed in Bonn that the Soviet Union agreed to the Western proposal to start talks soon on limiting troops in Central Europe.

"It is clear we will take part in such negotiations," Mr. Falin told a radio interviewer. His statement was believed to be the first official response from the Soviet side to the Western proposal, although Russian agreement in principle was reportedly reached before the West formally proposed a conference.

The Western proposal was contained in notes sent to the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany earlier this month. It suggested that talks start Jan. 31, and it is likely they will be held in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The goal is mutually balanced force reductions (MBFR) by the two alliances—NATO and the Warsaw Pact. From the Western viewpoint, the MBFR talks are a necessary adjunct to the proposed Conference on European Security and Cooperation, preparatory discussions on which opened last week in Helsinki.

The MBFR round is also a logical extension of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the second round of which also began last week in Geneva.

Mr. Brezhnev, winding up an official visit to Hungary, also confirmed views by sources that the Kremlin is busy mapping out strategy with allies on what the problem is not simple and requires the taking into consideration of various factors and due respect for the various countries' sovereign rights and interests.

Countries involved on the NATO side are: the United States, Canada, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and West Germany.

France, however, has spurned the idea of such a meeting on the grounds that the Russians would refuse any agreement acceptable to the West.

On another issue, Mr. Brezhnev rebuffed China, ridiculing Peking claims that Russia was preparing to invade them.

"It can hardly be assumed that the authors of such fabrications believe this themselves," he said.

On Vietnam, he resisted himself to some stock phrases promising further support for North Vietnam and the Viet Cong. He did not attack the United States.

**Improved Prospects**

Document of the vote in Mr. Lynch's prospects of a compromise with the opposition party, Fine Gael, long has demanded tougher action against the IRA but now Mr. Lynch has gone too far.

The government's anti-IRA bill is the 1968 Offences Against the Person Act. It provides for a maximum sentence of 14 years for anyone who aids or abets the IRA or similar private army.

Mr. Lynch could win election on the Lawless issue.

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Roman firemen helping a woman down ladder. She was injured in apartment blaze.

## Blast and Fire In Rome Kill 15, Injure 65

**ROME, Nov. 30 (AP).**—A powerful explosion followed by fire in an eight-floor apartment house today killed 15 persons and injured 65. Five children were among the dead.

The blast tore through the house in the densely populated Prati district before dawn, toppling walls and ceilings and trapping the sleeping residents in bed.

An arms dealer, whose shop was situated in the building, was held for questioning.

The dealer and his wife were charged tonight with multiple homicide. The dealer, Alberto Latini, 37, and his wife, Alberta, in whose name the shop was registered, also were charged with causing multiple injuries and provoking a fire.

The police alleged that Mr. Latini, who was allowed to keep only 30 kilos of gunpowder on the premises, had far more hidden in a storeroom below his shop for illegal fireworks.

Fireworks found scattered around the wrecked building also led police to investigate whether a clandestine factory was operating in the house. Romans traditionally celebrate New Year's Eve with fireworks.

The building housed 55 working-class families. Four members of one family, including two infants, were among the dead.

**6 Killed in Lisbon**

**LISBON, Nov. 30 (Reuters).**—Six workmen were killed and seven injured when four explosions rocked a munitions factory near Lisbon today, hospital sources said.

Firemen said that six more workers were unaccounted for.

**Surprise Gains by Leftist Parties**

**Hard Bargaining Expected on Dutch Cabinet**

**THE HAGUE, Nov. 30 (Reuters).**—Long and tricky negotiations will be needed to form a new government following the defeat of the Dutch center-right coalition in yesterday's general election, political commentators forecast today.

Picking up support from 18-to-21-year-olds, who voted for the first time, the Dutch left made surprise gains in the balloting.

But with no party having more than 48 seats in the 150-member lower house and with numerous combinations possible among the many parties represented, no quick solution was expected in forming a government.

The former coalition government of Premier Barend Biesheuvel will look after Dutch affairs on a caretaker basis, at the request of Queen Juliana, while negotiations go on.

## Economics Post Created Rogers Will Remain at State; Rush, Porter Named as Aides

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).**—Secretary of State William P. Rogers will remain in his post but President Nixon has reshuffled other top State Department officials, the White House announced today.

Kenneth Rush, deputy defense secretary and former ambassador to Germany, will be nominated as Mr. Rogers's deputy, succeeding John L. Irwin.

William J. Casey, chief American peace negotiator at Paris and former ambassador to South Korea, will replace U. Alexis Johnson as No. 3 man as under secretary for political affairs.

William J. Casey, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, will be named under secretary of state for economic affairs, a newly created position.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, announcing these latest nominations in Mr. Nixon's second administration, said Mr. Nixon wanted Mr. Rogers to stay as secretary of state "in the interest of continuity" in foreign policy.

**'A Good Friend'**

"Secretary Rogers is a good friend of the President," he told newsmen. "Their relationship is pretty well in place."

Mr. Nixon, in a statement, praised Mr. Rogers for showing "outstanding ability as a negotiator in the first four years of the administration. The President cited his concern about the need for top-level continuity in view of the unsettled Middle East situation and coming negotiations on East-West troop reductions in Europe."

Mr. Ziegler said both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Irwin have been offered other posts in the new administration, which they are considering—Mr. Irwin is a "high-level ambassadorial post" and Mr. Johnson an unspecified "major new assignment."

He also announced that Curtis J. Tarr will remain as under secretary of state for coordinating security assistance affairs.

Mr. Ziegler characterized Mr. Casey's new post as under secretary for economic affairs as one of the most important in the new administration, since, he said, trade and economic affairs would be a major concern of foreign policy.

**Deputy at Pentagon**

Meanwhile, it was reported today that a Texas oil drilling company executive, William P. Clements Jr., has been selected as a new deputy defense secretary. The millionaire, the Washington Star-News said, "thinks the United States is seriously threatened by growing Soviet military strength."

While the paper said Pentagon sources believed it was "too strong" to say that Mr. Clements, founder and chairman of Sedco, Inc., had been "imposed" on Elliot L. Richardson, who has been designated the new defense secretary, it quoted other sources as saying the Texas had been chosen by the White House for the defense post to balance Mr. Richardson's more liberal reputation.

The White House declined comment on the report.

Mr. Rush, 63, taught law at Duke University when Mr. Nixon studied there in 1936-37. He was appointed ambassador to Bonn when the President took office in 1969 and was credited with a major part in negotiating the

By Jonathan C. Randal

**PARIS, Nov. 30 (UPI).**—South Vietnam today scaled down its objections to the draft cease-fire agreement by stating that "everything else will follow" if North Vietnam agrees to withdraw its troops from the South.

In apparent response to the refusal of the United States to continue backing all of South Vietnam's objections to the accord, Saigon's Ambassador Pham Dang Lam said that North Vietnamese troop withdrawal was "the capital problem for the establishment and maintenance of a real and effective cease-fire in South Vietnam."

Speaking to newsmen after the 16th session of the semi-public peace talks Saigon press spokesman Nguyen Triu Dan agreed when asked if the other problems cited by Saigon were relatively less important.

"If the withdrawal problem is solved satisfactorily, believe me," he replied, "then everything else will follow."

**Withdrawal by North Vietnamese forces would be enough,"** he said, to prove that Hanoi "no longer intends to impose a Communist regime on South Vietnam by force."

**Matter of Wording**

In a further hint of Saigon's readiness to drop its past intransigence, Ambassador Lam said in his formal conference speech: "We would like to have formal assurances on the part of the Hanoi authorities with regard to the principle of withdrawal of regular North Vietnamese troops back to North Vietnam."

Mr. Lam's very use of the words "formal assurances" and "principle" of withdrawal—rather than the withdrawal itself, as Saigon has demanded in the past—seemed designed to suggest that some compromise might be worked out to allow Saigon to save face before the secret peace talks resume here Monday.

Nonetheless, both North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates and their spokesmen once again rejected any notion of promising a withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops, which Saigon estimates to number 300,000 men—twice the U.S. figure.

North Vietnam has never formally admitted the presence of its troops in the South and has argued that any Vietnamese on home territory whereas American and allied troops are alien "aggressors."

There was no easy or airtight explanation why Saigon abruptly relegated to secondary status its other demands—such as for an Indochina cease-fire to include Laos and Cambodia, recognition of the Demilitarized Zone as a border between the two Vietnams or refusal to include neutralists in any transitional gov-

ernment machinery after a cease-fire.

But there were signs here that the United States was in the process of stepping back from the Saigon-influenced revisions to the October draft—revisions which Henry A. Kissinger presented last week in his secret meetings with the North Vietnamese.

Specifically, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter reiterated to the October draft—revisions

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**Pham Dang Lam, South Vietnamese delegate at Paris talks.**

**Associated Press.**

**Maybe on Hanoi Pullout, Too**

**Saigon Scales Down Peace Pact Demands**

**Nixon Again Confers With Thieu's Envoy**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).**—President Nixon met again today with a special representative from President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam to discuss the U.S.-North Vietnam peace negotiations in Paris.

The 35-minute meeting followed a 2 1/2-hour conference late yesterday, which the White House said would be the President's only meeting with Nguyen Phu Duc.

White House spokesmen gave no details of what was discussed today and refused to say whether the holding of a second meeting should be given any special significance.

A spokesman would not go beyond press secretary Ron Ziegler's comment last night that the discussions had been "frank, detailed... and marked by the spirit that should exist between two allies."

Reports in Saigon said that Mr. Duc had relayed to Mr. Nixon Mr. Thieu's desire for a meeting, but yesterday Mr. Ziegler said repeatedly, "There is no plan at this time for President Nixon and President Thieu to meet."

Mr. Duc was believed to have emphasized President Thieu's fear that the draft agreement reached in Paris between Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi's negotiators imperils South Vietnam because it does not provide for the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam.

The special emissary was to have seen Mr. Nixon at 11:30 a.m., but at noon he met with Mr. Kissinger and did not get to see the President until 12:30 p.m.

Mr. Duc, chief foreign policy adviser to President Thieu, then again talked with Mr. Kissinger before going to the State Department to have lunch with Secretary William P. Rogers and other department officials.

Mr. Nixon met this morning with the Joint Chiefs of Staff "to review the entire situation in South Vietnam."

There were conflicting reports in Washington today about U.S. troop levels in South Vietnam. The Pentagon said further troop withdrawals would continue on a limited basis and without formal announcement, pending the outcome of peace negotiations.

This clashed with a Saigon report that U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam had been frozen.

President Nixon said last August that the U.S. troop ceiling for South Vietnam would be dropped to 27,000 men by Dec. 1 and promised another statement on withdrawals on or before that date—tomorrow.

After the Pentagon said this morning that limited troop withdrawals would continue, Mr. Ziegler noted the Saigon dispatch and added:

"I don't want to use that word 'freeze.' We said we would reach a certain level by Dec. 1 and we have done it."

Other than that, he said, "we are not going to have any comment on troop levels."

**But Key Issues Remain at Talks**

**Concessions by Hanoi Reported**

**By William Beecher**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).**—Well-placed administration officials reported yesterday that a number of concessions were made by North Vietnam in the most recent phase of peace talks in Paris. But the officials, in various departments of the government, said that at least two or three major differences remained to be resolved before a cease-fire agreement was ready for signing.

South Vietnam's continuing concern over the agreement was the topic of discussion at the White House yesterday and today when President Nixon met with Nguyen Phu Duc, a special representative of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The peace accord in Paris, as pieced together from several interviews, includes these principal new provisions:

● North Vietnam has agreed to specify in the written accord that the 39-mile-wide, 6-mile-deep Demilitarized Zone along the 17th Parallel will be re-established as a buffer zone in which no military installations or military operations. Saigon officials had argued that without such specific language there might appear to be, in effect, North Vietnamese annexation of a part of the northern two provinces of South Vietnam.

● At the same time that the cease-fire goes into effect in South Vietnam and North Vietnam, it will extend into Laos and Cambodia, with all "foreign

troops" to leave both countries. The agreement also pledges its signers not to use Laos and Cambodia again as bases for military operations. The previous draft assumed separate negotiations between North Vietnam and Laos and between North Vietnam and Cambodia looking toward truces there later. The use of the term "foreign troops" spares Hanoi

from specifically conceding that it has troops in those countries.

● The agreement would allow North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese forces to receive virtually any weapons their suppliers are willing to provide. Previously it had been agreed that weapons in the hands of the opposing troops in South Vietnam could be replaced one for one with identical or similar weapons.

**Talks Resume Monday**

Officials say that some very difficult issues remain to be resolved at the negotiating sessions beginning in Paris on Monday.

In the previous nine-point draft agreement, the officials say, Washington and Hanoi stipulated "informally" that the withdrawal of Hanoi's troops—estimated by U.S. officials at 145,000 men—and a compensatory deactivation of some unspecified number of Saigon's 1.1-million-man army would be worked out by the Vietnamese after the cease-fire. Hanoi, under those circumstances, was willing to withdraw about 35,000 soldiers even earlier, as an act of good faith, the officials said.

But Saigon has insisted that an oral stipulation was insufficient and that the final agreement should include specific provision for the withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops from the South.

Administration officials say that at the last Paris meetings, Hanoi's negotiators argued that since the United States was re-

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## Smashing Idea Costs Inflation Fighter £500

**LINCOLN, England, Nov. 30 (UPI).**—George Bellamy found himself with a suspended two-year jail sentence today for his one-man war on inflation.

A court yesterday found Bellamy, a 41-year-old bricklayer, was "the phantom rider" who roamed the streets and smashed windows of any shop he found raising prices.

Bellamy hopped on his bike and carried out a dozen raids on two pubs, a brewery (he smashed a window there six times), a liquor store and a dry-cleaning shop. On each raid, a note was left among the broken glass. It was signed: "The Phantom Rider."

Bellamy admitted the charges. He was ordered to pay £500 in compensation.

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## IRA Links Its Rocket Attacks To British Refusal of Truce

BELFAST, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The Irish Republican Army decided to mount rocket attacks on British Army posts after the British government turned down a cease-fire offer, a senior official of the IRA's Provisional wing said today.

"In view of the apparent rejection, we opened up with rockets," he said.

The latest of the anti-tank rockets, which the army said was fired from a Russian-made rocket launcher like the one captured Tuesday in the first wave of attacks, missed a local headquarters of the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment at Newry early today but struck a nearby nurses' home.

In Belfast, two gunmen shot and killed a 22-year-old barman and wounded a taxi driver as they shared a late-night taxi home. Police said that it was apparently

the latest in a series of sectarian assassinations.

The killing brought the toll for more than three years of violence between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland to 845 dead.

The Provisional leader said in Dublin that the IRA made its truce offer two weeks ago, while Prime Minister Edward Heath was visiting Northern Ireland. He said that the offer was made through an intermediary and drew no response.

He said that Britain's refusal to act probably was based on a British Army assessment that IRA strength had been drastically reduced by recent arrests of high-ranking IRA officers.

"Our recent offensive was to show Mr. (William) Whitelaw, (British administrator) that he shouldn't rely on a British Army analysis of our strength," the Provisional leader said.

### Bedroom Wrecked

The army said earlier today that the rocket fired at the UDR post in Newry exploded harmlessly in a field. But when nurses at Newry General Hospital awoke this morning, they found that an unoccupied bedroom in the nurses' home had been wrecked by the explosion.

The barman, Gerry Goonan, was waiting for a late-night taxi in Belfast when two men joined him. They asked if they could share a taxi since they were going in the same direction.

The driver stopped when one of the men said he was going to be sick. The men pulled guns and shot Mr. Goonan dead. They wounded the driver in the arm and leg.

## Rogers Stays; Porter and Rush Named

(Continued from Page 1)

1971 four-power agreement on access rights to Berlin.

He returned to the United States in February to take the post of deputy to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, replacing David Packard, a multi-millionaire businessman.

Mr. Rush reportedly agreed to stay at the Pentagon at least three years either as deputy secretary or as Mr. Laird's successor. But despite Mr. Laird's reported recommendation that Mr. Rush succeed him, the top post was given this week to Mr. Richardson, now secretary of health, education and welfare.

Since Mr. Rush clearly had been groomed by Mr. Laird as his replacement, it appeared that Mr. Rush preferred to leave the Pentagon after he failed to win the top post.

A White House official said today's shakeup of State Department jobs was the first move in a series of wide-reaching changes planned for the department that will affect officials in U.S. embassies around the world.

The official, who declined to permit use of his name, said the President believes the Foreign Service needs to be reshuffled to bring in new talent and spur fresh ideas.

He said the housecleaning will be directed by Mr. Rogers and his newly named subordinates.

"The President feels there are now in the Foreign Service a number of qualified people, in the 30 to 40 age bracket doing routine jobs and he wants to give them an opportunity to move up," the official said.

Some highly qualified older Foreign Service officers will be shifted to other areas of government.

"Where there are able young men," the source said, "the view is to push them up and in order to move men to the top."

The President was said to feel that diplomats remaining too long in one country risk becoming advocates of that country, and therefore, the overhaul will extend to diplomatic posts.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon arrived at Key Biscayne for a working weekend at the Florida White House.

## New U.S. Process Can Turn Wastes To Usable Plastic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Scientists said today that sewage and trash can be converted by nuclear radiation into useful wood-like materials, some of which are as strong as concrete or aluminum.

Such solid wastes as hair, old newspapers, sewage sludge, old clothes and sawdust can be transformed, they said.

The process was reported in the December issue of Environmental Science and Technology. The scientists who developed it are Liang Fan, David Retzlaff and Wayne Vanderpool of Kansas State University. They said the process has been tested in the laboratory.

Since nuclear wastes might provide the needed radiation, the process also suggests a use for the troublesome byproducts of atomic energy, the scientists said.

They used solid wastes and a fluid called methyl methacrylate as their starting materials and then employed radiation to convert the mixture into a plastic composite.

The magazine quoted Mr. Fan as saying that the new sterilized and odorless product looks like beautifully finished wood and can be drilled and lathed like wood.

## U.K. Cautious On Security Talks Outlook

Bars Attendance If Prospects Look Bad

From Wire Dispatches  
HELSINKI, Nov. 30.—Britain called today for a European security conference that would provide a secure future for European states, develop their cooperation as good neighbors and "lower the barriers, which have too long divided our peoples."

On the second day of policy statements in the 34-nation preliminary talks here, Anthony Elliott, chief of the British delegation, warned that his nation would not attend the security conference unless assured that the parity had some chance of success.

"Before we can recommend to our ministers of foreign affairs that they proceed at a certain time and place to the conference itself, we shall have to be sure that this recommendation is based on reasonable expectations of success and not on wishful thinking," he declared.

The Soviet Union, which yesterday proposed that the conference be held in neutral Finland in June, wants this gathering to fix the date quickly. In its policy statement, the Soviet Union avoided mention of a key goal of several Western nations—that the conference promote the free movement of persons, ideas and information across national borders.

Denmark's Adam Tscherning today followed the generally cautious line that Western states have taken about the security conference. He said Denmark would accept Russia's date and site proposal, "assuming, of course, that our consultations (here) have shown that there is enough common ground among us to warrant reasonable expectations that a conference would produce satisfactory results."

Norway's Knut Thormessen warned of the need to insure the success of the security conference, saying that if it failed, it would be a setback to détente in Europe.

Norway was joined by Sweden and Yugoslavia in asking that a security conference be allied closely to exploratory talks to be held shortly on mutual and balanced force reduction in Central Europe.

Mrs. Jilubica Stanimirovic of Yugoslavia said that because of allied questions of Mediterranean security, North African states should join the security conference.

A magistrate said he would issue an order for the extradition of Cheng Tzu-tai, 36, an architect. Cheng has been battling against extradition in a court fight lasting nearly two months.

American authorities said Cheng jumped bail in the United States after his 1970 conviction for conspiracy in an attempt to assassinate Taiwanese Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, Gen. Chiang's son, in New York.

He was arrested in Sweden and extradited from there. But he became ill aboard a plane taking him to New York and was carried unconscious from the airliner when it touched down here Sept. 4.

Cheng has been held in custody since his arrival here. The extradition order against him, signed by Sir Frank Milton, London's chief metropolitan magistrate, is subject to review by Home Secretary Robert Carr.

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BIG CITY MEN—Mayors and representatives of five of the world's major cities listening to newsmen's questions at a press conference yesterday in a Tokyo hotel, at the end of a three-day conference on big cities and their problems. From left to right: Sir Desmond Plummer of London; Vladimir Prokhorov of Moscow; John Lindsay of New York; Raoul Morvan of Paris; and the host, Governor Ryukichi Minobe of Tokyo.

## Leaders of 5 Major Cities Demand More Funds

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—Five of the world's biggest cities today appealed for more national government concern for the worsening plight of their urban populations.

A joint communiqué, issued after a three-day conference here, warned that "deterioration of the environment and other urban problems threaten the future of our cities as well as the future of mankind."

The joint communiqué and later declaration by the cities' leaders were couched in general terms, leading to a sense of disappointment among questions at a press conference, which followed the meeting.

Observers felt that the city fathers had failed to tackle the urgent problems facing city dwellers.

To cope with the problems, London, Moscow, New York, Paris and Tokyo have set up a permanent conference organization to meet formally every two years. The second conference will be held in Paris in 1974.

Exchange of Experience  
Between conferences, the five will exchange technology, experiences, ideas and expert personnel in a joint endeavor to solve the whole range of urban problems, including air and water pollution, garbage disposal, lack of living space, overcrowded roads and strained public transit systems.

The solutions found also will be passed on to other big cities in both the developed and the developing world.

For three of the participants—London, New York and Tokyo—one of the key problems is said to be the alleged neglect or outright jealousy of state and national governments.

A final declaration referred to this with an appeal "to our nations and to the world for the attention and resources needed to solve the problems."

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay was more blunt when he told a press conference: "The cities have been left to pick up the tab—financially, politically, morally, socially and in every way—for the problems civilization has been unable to solve."

He said that with the collaboration of the heads of other big American cities, he had formed

an urban lobby to pressure Washington into giving them the attention they deserved.

Tensions and Jealousies  
Sir Desmond Plummer, leader of the Greater London Council, declared: "Tensions and jealousies between the city and central government exist, especially if it is the capital."

"We have to convince the central government that the cities deserve more of a share in the national revenue to which they contribute most handsomely."

During the three days of discussions, central government neglect and lack of funds for essential services was a constant theme.

So, too, has been the need to find some way to unlog traffic-congested roads.

Proposals have included a ban on the private car in city centers, prohibitive taxes on private cars, better road systems above and below ground, and the need to improve mass transit systems by considering them "essential services" like water and electricity.

All five cities have also agreed on general terms agreed on the need to reduce city populations and moving people and industry out to specially created and completely autonomous satellite towns.

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## U.S. Mount Attacks With 500 Aircra

100 B-52s in Raid DMZ Heavily Bombed

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (UPI)—At least 500 U.S. warplanes, including more than 100 B-52 bombers, attacked Communist troop supplies throughout the DMZ yesterday and early today, U.S. command said.

The B-52s struck in bombing waves inside the military zone and 10 miles north and south of the DMZ, U.S. command said.

At the same time, U.S. and North Vietnamese troops fought throughout South Vietnam and off to sea, the lowest in two months, the Saigon command said.

The heaviest attacks were in the area of Tri city, 12 miles below the DMZ.

At Quang Tri, government troops and paratroopers were killed with at least 20 U.S. and mortar shells by Vietnamese forces, in 54 b.

Mr. Davis said the shell mortar skirmishing in the area left 24 Communist killed and 77 U.S. and mortar shells by Vietnamese forces, in 54 b.

Midway between Phnom Penh and the Cambodian frontier, Central Highlands 200 miles from Saigon, South Vietnamese troops and armor fought yesterday afternoon with a small number of Communist troops and reported killing them.

The Saigon command said South Vietnamese soldiers wounded in the engagement.

In skirmishes around Quang Tri, 315 miles north of Saigon, South Vietnamese troops and armor fought yesterday afternoon with a small number of Communist troops and reported killing them.

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## Saigon Eases Its Stand on Truce Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

The conference session President Nixon's "firm intention to permit no avoidable delay in ending this war and entering a period of peace and reconstruction."

Moreover, while North Vietnam insisted that its position has not changed since Oct. 26, when Hanoi first divulged its version of the draft accord, Mr. Porter was characterized as "optimistic" by U.S. press spokesman David Lambertson.

Mr. Lambertson told newsmen that Mr. Porter's optimism was "based on his own reading of the situation." Mr. Lambertson added: "He looks at the situation realistically."

In keeping with official optimism undiminished by the current nine-day interruption in the secret talks, Mr. Porter had said upon emerging from today's session:

"It notes that some of your dispatches these days seem to contain unwarranted amounts, in my view, of pessimism. I would caution you to take care lest you be caught with your pens down."

"Problem of Reporting"  
"I understand the problem of reporting at this time, but we have an agreement with the other side not to comment on the substance of the private talks."

"Some people may be giving you the impression that they are doing just that. But let me repeat the old saying that those who know right now are not talking and those who are talking don't know."

In his press briefing, North Vietnamese spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le did little to encourage belief in a New York Times dispatch claiming that Hanoi had agreed to re-establish the Demilitarized Zone, extend a ceasefire to all Indochina and allow both sides to receive any weapons their suppliers could provide.

As is his custom, Mr. Le did not directly answer the questions touching on the dispatch's points, but his answers were sufficiently negative to amount to a denial.

## No GIs Killed For 1st Week Since Jan. '66

SAIGON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Americans were reported to be in Vietnam last week in that or from any other cause. It was the first report of a fatality listed since Jan. 1965.



## S. to Make Airports Use Gate Guards

Anti-Hijack Screen  
Every Boarding

By Richard Wilkin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Nixon administration has issued an emergency order requiring all of the nation's airports to use gate guards to help intercept potential hijackers.

discussing the plan, officials in Washington said it was part of a broad anti-hijacking drive that, in coming months, would require that the following steps be taken:

Every airline passenger be screened by boarding gate detectors for the presence of guns or weapons.

All carry-on items be physically inspected for the presence of weapons.

Every cockpit security and protective devices be provided on all aircraft.

Federal or local guards are available at 123 airports. While there are 100 percent of airports movements, the security is too small for the number of men to cover every gate. Often, they are on call central location at an airport deployment as needed in case of trouble.

Ticket Tax Possible

For the new plan, at least one would have to be at a gate 30 minutes before the plane is boarded there.

Important part of the local plan is a provision that any gate guard would be armed with a handgun.

on any funds, airport authorities are the likeliest of new funds appears to modest ticket tax.

major elements of the anti-hijacking program seen under consideration for months. But the decision was accelerated by the Eastern Air Lines and Eastern hijackings—see marked by violence.

he Eastern incident, a ticket in Houston was shot to and a mechanic wounded four gunmen rushed aboard and forced the crew to fly.

the Southern incident, the plane was shot by one of three federal agents had shot the plane's tires during the landing. This jet also in Houston, the fourth in a series of hijackings.

Because the anti-hijacking laws, which were drawn up by Department of Transportation, officials emphasized they would take some time to implement.

example, it was expected the airport authorities would be as much as six or eight as to arrange for properly local police or other guard to provide security at boardings.

1,301 U.S. Agents

real forces were to continue assigned airport tasks pending completion of the building in force. The federal units imposed of 1,001 Customs officers of the Treasury Department and 230 deputy agents of the Justice Department.

Their work is coordinated by employees of the Federal Administration.

provide proper training for all police, a special program is put together at the Transportation Institute of the Federal body of the FAA. The plan is in Oklahoma City.

first class of about 35 planes is due to start on Dec. 1.

was emphasized, in drawing a new local guard plan, that the gate guards were not to take routine duties of airline or personnel but to support in come in their aid if hijacking or other violence occurred.

such as someone trying to board a plane.

Jacker's Term

to 20 Years

SAN ANGELES, Nov. 30 (AP).—Life term of a hijacker, who a rambling speech about the hijacking of a Mexican-American plane aboard his hijacked airplane, signed yesterday to 30 years federal sentence. The judge believed the man's guilt but was convinced he needed a life term.

U.S. District Court Judge in San Antonio sentenced the man to 30 years.

he man, a Mexican-American, was arrested in April with an unloaded handgun.

surrendered after speaking on radio about problems and problems of Mexican-Americans in general in the United States.

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**PRIZE GOAT**—A UPI London photographer, John Eggett, won second prize for press photographer of the year in the animal feature category with this study, entitled "Pull The Other One," of a billy goat at the Chessington zoo. The hands on the fence belong to the animal's keeper, who is cleaning up the goat pen.

## Administration and Mills See No Urgency for Tax Reform

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—The Nixon administration and the key man in Congress, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, have decided independently that there is no urgency about tax reform this year.

This does not necessarily mean that there would be no reform legislation in 1973, but it does appear to mean that it will be both slower in coming and less sweeping in its effects than generally had been expected earlier, on the basis of repeated pro-reform statements by both the President and Rep. Mills, D., Ark.

Mr. Nixon, according to admin-

## Party to Study Ways of Picking Vice-Presidents

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—The Democratic party's most recent vice-president, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., will direct a year-long study on how the party can improve its method of selecting vice-presidential candidates.

The appointment was announced by Democratic National Committee Chairman Jean Westwood. The study is a partial outgrowth of difficulties in selecting a running mate for Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., the party's 1972 presidential candidate.

Sen. McGovern, along with many other politicians, has said he thinks there is too much pressure on a presidential nominee to select a running mate quickly without adequate investigation.

## To Furnish Executive Mansion

## White House Earns Royalties In Business Deal on Medals

By Nick Kotz and Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—A White House official has negotiated an unusual business venture giving a private manufacturer the right to distribute presidential medals in return for royalties intended to help furnish the executive mansion.

The contract with the Franklin Mint, a rapidly growing manufacturer of coins and medals, was worked out by Clement Conger, who as White House curator is a federal employee.

Officially, the contract is between the Franklin Mint and the White House Historical Association, a semi-autonomous, non-profit group set up under the Kennedy administration to raise funds for White House acquisitions of historic furnishings by selling a guidebook to tourists.

William Walton, former board member of the association, said that the venture represents a commercial and misuse of both the historical association and White House.

But Mr. Conger said the contracts have produced much needed revenue to purchase antiques, paintings and other historic furnishings for the White House.

Mr. Conger acknowledged that a mail-order brochure sent out by Franklin Mint to potential purchasers of the presidential medals appears to have been printed by the White House Historical Association "while actually . . . it is part of the Franklin Mint's promotion."

Joseph M. Segel, board chairman of Franklin Mint, said "the whole situation is ethical and innocent" and was not connected in any way with his contribution to the Nixon campaign of \$113,000—considerably less than 1 percent of his net worth. Two other Mint executives contributed \$16,000 apiece to the Nixon campaign. All the contributions were in the form of stock in the Franklin Mint.

istration officials who know his thinking, feels that the public simply is not as stirred up now about the alleged unfairness of the tax laws as it was earlier this year.

The President is said to believe that there are two reasons for the changed outlook. The first is the improvement in the economy, which has left many persons better off financially than they were not too many months ago.

The second is the President's own decision not to propose a tax increase next year, a decision that has greatly reduced the pressure from the public on Congress to devise reforms that would raise enough revenue to make a general tax increase unnecessary.

Rep. Mills, for his part, has decided to go slow on reform, scheduling some lengthy, exploratory hearings starting early next year, but possibly taking up trade legislation, health insurance and other matters before he gets around to actual legislation in the tax field.

In a telephone interview from his office in Searcy, Ark., Rep. Mills also indicated a belief that the present tax laws do not need as much changing as many persons think.

"If the income tax law is not unfair, and I know it is not, to the extent that some people have indicated it is, I want the American people to know that," he said. He said that he thought his committee's hearings would "make a showing" to the American people that the laws, as they stand, are not as bad as they are painted.

Rep. Mills did not, however, entirely rule out the sorts of changes that most persons call for reform, which are changes that would increase mainly the taxes paid by persons of well-above-average income, and who receive preferential treatment.

## Court Rejects Reporter's Bid For Release

California Newsman  
To Pursue Appeals

By Gene Blake

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Newspaper reporter William Farr was turned down yesterday by the California Supreme Court, where he had sought release from an indefinite jail sentence for contempt of court.

Without comment, the court denied petitions filed by Mr. Farr's attorney, Mark E. Hurwitz, for a writ of habeas corpus and for Mr. Farr's release.

The next step will be for Mr. Hurwitz to seek a writ of habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. That failing, he could carry the matter to the Court of Appeals and to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Farr, 37, was sent to jail Monday for the second time in two weeks for his persistence in refusing to identify the source of confidential information he had given to the Los Angeles Times during the Charles Manson murder trial.

A new issue raised by Mr. Hurwitz in the habeas corpus proceedings is the behavior of Judge Charles Older in recommending Mr. Farr to jail.

"Capricious Manner"

Mr. Hurwitz charged that Judge Older behaved "in such an arbitrary, capricious and unjust manner that one can only be led to conclude that he is so personally embroiled in controversy with Farr that he has not been an impartial trial judge."

Mr. Farr has admitted he obtained copies of a pretrial statement given by a witness in the Manson case which detailed plans of the defendants to murder several celebrities. Manson was the leader of the gang that murdered Sharon Tate in August, 1969.

Mr. Farr said he received the material from two attorneys in the case but refused to identify them.

All six prosecution and defense attorneys deny under oath that they had given Mr. Farr the material and say they have no objection to his identifying his sources.

Denial Under Oath

But Mr. Farr said two of the attorneys had implied him privately not to betray them, no matter what they said under oath. He declined to identify them.

Judge Older remanded Mr. Farr to jail until he agreed to answer questions, charging that it appeared he wanted to go to jail as a "martyr without a cause" or had made some "under-the-table deal" with the attorneys.

Mr. Farr, who covered the Manson trial for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner but is now a Los Angeles Times reporter, said he took Judge Older's remarks as a "personal slur."

He told the judge that he had weighed all factors and that it was a matter of "personal conscience and professional ethics" for him to keep his promise not to reveal his sources.

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## Apollo-17 Begins The Countdown For Moon Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Nov. 30 (UPI).—The countdown started today for the Wednesday launch of Apollo-17, the potentially most rewarding mission in America's moon-exploration project and the last one scheduled.

The 104-hour, 30-minute series of flight preparations began on schedule at 8:30 a.m. EST (1530 GMT). One of the first launch-pad operations was the application of electrical power to the three stages and the flight-control unit of the Saturn-5 rocket.

Other early activity included filling the water tanks of the lunar and command ships, Challenger and America.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Navy Lt. Comdr. Ronald E. Evans and Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt, a civilian geologist, are winding up their rehearsal of the launch procedures today.

Although the countdown clock started at 104 hours 30 minutes, it will be halted at several planned points to provide rest periods and time to catch up on behind-schedule operations. Blastoff is scheduled for 9:38 p.m. EST Wednesday (0238 GMT Thursday).

Ground Crews' Strike  
Shuts Israeli Airports

TEL AVIV, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Israel's 1,200 civil-aviation ground personnel went on strike at 6 a.m. today, closing all of this nation's airports in the most serious walkout in a wave of labor unrest in the country.

An estimated 50 incoming and outgoing flights were canceled at Lydda International Airport. Israel-bound planes were to be diverted to Nicosia, Athens or Tehran. The strikers demand higher wages. They say they will service only defense or immigration flights during the stoppage.

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**GOING AND COMING**—Rebecca Harrington, 29, a scuba diving instructor by trade, is merrily lighting as a Santa Claus in a Falls Church, Va., shopping mall.

## Some Christmas Cards Carry Note of Cheer for Ecologists

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Merry recycled Christmas!

That's the holiday spirit this year for several U.S. manufacturers of cards and wrapping paper.

Concerned over the environment, the companies are offering a variety of items made wholly or in part from recycled waste-paper.

Stone House, Inc., of Keene, N.H., has two lines of recycled holiday cards—a standard series of Currier and Ives prints and a special line done for Flame of Hope, a nonprofit organization that works with the mentally retarded.

A statement on each box tells the buyer that the cards are made of "recycled paper especially selected to conserve our natural resources and to protect our environment."

The cost of using recycled paper—made from cuttings, trimmings and other waste-paper—was about 10 percent higher than the outlay for ordinary paper, a Stone House spokesman said.

The company made up the difference by doing "enormous runs" of each line, he added.

The cost differential has discouraged some manufacturers, according to the 29-member Greeting Card Association. "There was

a great flap about ecology last Christmas," a spokesman said, but many manufacturers abandoned the idea of using recycled paper.

"The cost . . . for the industry is almost prohibitive," he added.

One solution is to use a mix of old and new paper. A spokesman for American Greetings Corp. said the company has been manufacturing stationery, cards and wrappings partly of recycled paper for several years. "It makes sense," he said, "not economically, but structurally. It's stronger."

## Nixon Asks Aides To Recruit Blacks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon has asked the 37 highest-ranking Negroes in his administration to help recruit other blacks for executive posts in the government, a White House spokesman said today.

The 37 were among the 2,000 officials whom Mr. Nixon asked for pro-forma resignations Nov. 8, but the 37 are expected to be reappointed in the next administration, the spokesman said.

Mr. Nixon asked them to help by "going around the country to seek people for government jobs," the spokesman said.

## Race Equality in Punishment Urged in U.S. Military Justice

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI).—The Defense Department must change its judicial system to provide uniform punishment for minor offenses in order to dampen racial strife in the military, according to a Pentagon task force report released today.

This and other recommendations are contained in a three-volume study of how punishment is meted out under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, in appointing the task force in April, asked the group to examine racially related patterns and "factors contributing to disparity of punishment" under the code.

Widest Latitude

One theme running through the report is the contention that inequality of punishment is most prevalent when commanders have the widest latitude in imposing punishment.

As it is now in the military, a soldier or sailor who is charged with breaking the rules in a relatively minor way can opt for punishment by his commanding officer rather than go through a court-martial.

The NAACP has complained that commanders have sometimes punished blacks more severely than whites under this system of nonjudicial punishment.

The result, according to the NAACP, often is racial strife in the service as the blacks conclude they are being treated unfairly by their superiors. NAACP lawyers involved with the Kitty Hawk's rioting trials believe that uneven punishment helped trigger the racial eruption aboard that aircraft carrier.

There must be an overhaul of this nonjudicial system, so that the same offenses bring the same punishment, according to the report.

Another recommendation is to improve in-service education so that those with inferior educations can qualify for better jobs while in uniform. More education on human relations also is urged.

The military's testing system also comes in for renewed criticism in the task force study.

The NAACP has complained in the past that the military's tests are unfair to blacks because the tests are based on educational levels, not potential skills, for jobs in the military.

The panel also suggested that the military consider redesigning uniforms cases so that they can be more easily worn with Afro hairdos.

Nathaniel Jones, NAACP general counsel, and Lt. Gen. Claire E. Hutchin, commander of the First Army at Fort Meade, Md.,

co-chaired the group, which was called the Task Force on the Administration of Military Justice in the Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the House Armed Services special subcommittee is preparing for its next hearings on the outbreaks aboard the Navy carriers Constellation and Kitty Hawk.

Subcommittee chairman Rep. Floyd V. Hicks, D., Wash., said yesterday that the group plans to go to San Diego Tuesday to start interviewing crewmen from the Kitty Hawk. The ship docked there Tuesday after a nine-month tour in waters off Vietnam.

The Kitty Hawk disturbance occurred on Oct. 12 and 13. About 100 men were involved and 46 of them were injured. Twenty-one crewmen are scheduled to go on trial next week for assault and rioting.

JAL Suspends Flights

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Japan Air Lines today suspended its four weekly transatlantic flights because of the crash of its DC-8 jet at Moscow airport Tuesday, in which 61 of 78 persons aboard died. The suspension is due to the company's loss of three long-range DC-8s since the summer.

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## West Point Insists Apparition Is Unexplained

## Army Denies Navy Has a Shade on Its Ghost

By John Corry

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—A midshipman has said that the apparition that is supposed to have been seen at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., was nothing but a Navy stunt, put together with a flashlight, a photographic slide and a fire extinguisher.

## UN Study Assails Arms-Race Cost, Asks Aid to Poor

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 30 (AP).—World arms spending has reached \$200 billion a year, while only \$8 billion goes to help poor nations, a UN study says.

The report, released yesterday, calls the discrepancy between arms spending and aid to poor nations "shocking."

"Disarmament and development can be linked to each other because the enormous amount of resources wasted in the arms race might be utilized to facilitate development and progress," the report states.

The conclusions were reached by nine experts, headed by Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden, assisted by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to study links between disarmament and development.

The experts concluded, would produce a "disarmament dividend" that could go for food, clothing, transportation, fuel and other basic needs of poorer nations.

The Military Academy, however, denies it, saying it still believes its apparition is authentic, or at least unexplained.

The Military Academy did not mention that its cadets had stolen a Navy goat the other day, and that this might have upset the midshipmen. The Military Academy did not even suggest that the midshipman's announcement might be another in the round of reprisals that midshipmen and cadets take on one another this time of year. Perhaps the Military Academy did not have to.

## A Cold Presence

The apparition, which was supposed to resemble, more or less, a cavalry soldier from the 1830s, was reported to have visited Room 4714 of the 47th Division barracks at West Point several times.

Four cadets said they had seen it, and one cadet said he had felt its presence. Its presence, he said, was cold.

Yesterday, however, Midshipman William Gravell said that the thing everyone saw was simply a picture of a midshipman in his and pieces of old uniforms. The cold, he said, was produced by a fire extinguisher full of carbon dioxide.

"We thought it up last year," Midshipman Gravell said, speaking by telephone from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. "The brigade activities committee wanted to pull a special stunt on Army before the football game Saturday and we knew that this would work."

He said that he had overexposed the picture so that it

looked shadowed, and that a slide had been made from it. The slide and a flashlight were lowered by rope from above Room 4714, he said, and the fire extinguisher was lowered through what he described as an air shaft.

He did not, however, say why he and his colleagues had not bothered simply to reach up with the flashlight and fire extinguisher. Room 4714 is on the ground floor.

Midshipman Gravell, who is a senior from Riverport, N.J., said that the carbon dioxide escaping from the fire extinguisher had made "a funny little noise" and that it had awakened the cadets in Room 4714. He said that the air shaft ran along the side of the room and that the carbon dioxide had left a patch of cold on the wall.

## No Problem at All

"One time we had to lie low until the commotion from the ghost died down," he said. "The other times there was no problem at all."

West Point, however, denies it all.

Lt. Col. Patrick Dionne, the academy's information officer, noted that the windows in Room 4714 were frosted two-thirds of the way to the top. It would be difficult, he said, to shine a flashlight through it, especially one on a rope.

Furthermore, he said, there was steam in Room 4714, which would have wiped out the effect of the carbon dioxide. Col. Dionne also said that there might be an air shaft, or something describable as an air shaft, near Room 4714, but that despite a diligent search it had not been found.



Sir Compton Mackenzie

## U.S. Airline Pilots Warn of Strike

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 30 (AP).—The Air Line Pilots Association warned yesterday that its members may respond to any future air hijackings with "a total cessation of service" and called again for tougher anti-hijack measures by the government.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the 380-member board of the 45,000-member group two weeks after ALPA's president, John J. O'Donnell, warned that another worldwide air service strike appeared the only avenue left to pilots unhappy with government efforts to halt hijacks.

The board's resolution stopped short, however, of authorizing a work stoppage like the one last June that shut down air travel in many parts of the world. Court orders prevented the strike from affecting U.S. airlines. Mr. O'Donnell has said that if an air-service shutdown was not effective enough, sympathetic unions might also close down sea commerce.

## Sir Compton Mackenzie, 89, Prolific Scottish Novelist

EDINBURGH, Nov. 30 (AP).—Sir Compton Mackenzie, 89, novelist and author of nearly 100 volumes, died at his home here during the night, his publisher said today.

Among his major works were the four volumes of "The Four Winds of Love" and a number of historical studies. Sir Compton would have been 90 in January.

He wrote many lively books on the Highlands and islands of Scotland—including the farce "Whisker Galore," which was turned into a popular movie, "Tight Little Island."

Norah Smallwood, managing director of publisher Chatto and Windus, said in London that Sir Compton woke from his sleep, and died "quickly and quietly" shortly afterward.

## Wife With Him

His third wife, Lilian—his first two wives died—was with him at the end, Mrs. Smallwood said.

Sir Compton was fond of quoting the motto: "Never stand when you can sit. Never sit when you can lie. Never walk when you can ride."

Known for his eccentricity, the Scotsman was fond of Siamese cats and secluded islands. Once he advocated the revival of dueling, saying that the present law is all right for women, but men should be able to settle their own quarrels.

Sir Compton's first book, a volume of poems, was published in 1907. His first novel, "The Passionate Elopement," was published in 1911 after it had been refused 12 times by different publishers. The novel sold more than 700,000 copies.

His works ranged from Edwardian romances like "Sinister

Street" and included "Caraval" and "Sylvia Scarlett." In 1938 he wrote the controversial book "The Windsor Tapestry," which championed the cause of his friend Edward VIII who abdicated his throne in 1937 to marry the American Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson.

On his 80th birthday, Sir Compton—born on Jan. 17, 1883—released the first "Octave" of his million-word autobiography, "My Life and Times." The 10th and last "Octave" of the work was published on his 89th birthday last year. Sir Compton was killed in 1962.

Sir Compton's sight had been failing rapidly during the last few months. "He could scarcely read, but he was always cheerful and always uncomplaining," Mrs. Smallwood said.

Sir Compton, a Scottish nationalist and a Roman Catholic convert, found time in his final years to wage campaigns against such assorted issues as imperialism and blood sports. He had many hobbies, ranging from collecting cats to an expert knowledge of whiskeys and wines.

## Bruno Zirato

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Bruno Zirato, 88, who was Enrico Caruso's private secretary for the last seven years of the tenor's life and managing director of the New York Philharmonic from 1956 to 1959, died Tuesday night after a long illness.

Mr. Zirato had been connected with the business affairs of the Philharmonic since 1937 when it was decided that the orchestra needed an Italian liaison man to smooth dealings with its tempo-

tures principal conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

Four years later, Mr. Zirato became associate manager of the Philharmonic. In 1947, he was appointed co-manager with Arthur Judson and, when Mr. Judson retired in 1956, Mr. Zirato was named managing director. When he resigned three years later, he was appointed adviser to the Philharmonic's board of directors, a title he held until his death.

Mr. Zirato's circle of friends included Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Eugene Ormandy, Charles Munch, George Szell and Igor Stravinsky.

As a young man, Mr. Zirato wished to be a journalist. He worked for a time with a newspaper in Rome. He then came to New York in 1912 to study journalism at the City College.

He came to the United States from Paris.

Mr. Zirato supported himself by writing for Italian-language newspapers, giving Italian lessons and coaching singers. In 1915, he met Caruso, then at the Metropolitan Opera. They struck up a friendship and the tenor engaged Mr. Zirato to handle his correspondence and other secretarial matters. Mr. Zirato later wrote a biography of Caruso.

## Kenneth Durant

TOWNSEND, Vt., Nov. 30 (UPI).—Kenneth Durant, 83, first correspondent in the United States for the Soviet news agency Tass, died yesterday, apparently after suffering a heart attack.

Mr. Durant graduated from Harvard University in 1915. He worked for a time with the Philadelphia Bulletin before joining

the staff of the U.S. Information Agency at the start of World War I.

Following the war, Mr. Durant joined the staff of Col. M. House, the diplomat and adviser to President Woodrow Wilson. As a staff member peace negotiations, Mr. Durant traveled to Rome.

His interest in Soviet began following the October Revolution of 1917, after Leonid Martens to American political representative. A year became Mr. Martens secretary.

In 1923, Tass appointed him its U.S. correspondent in New York. Mr. Durant then became manager of Tass in 1945.

Adm. Robert Barthelemy

TOULON, France, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Adm. Robert Barthelemy, 88, one of France's World War II naval heroes, died Toulon hospital Tuesday, said today.

A graduate of France's College, Adm. Barthelemy was the Free French Forces and won the Croix de Guerre for his resistance.

He became commander North Africa Naval Region in 1961 and the following year assumed command of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. He was also commander-in-chief of the French Naval Forces in Atlantic.

Adm. Barthelemy was a officer of the Legion d'Honneur and held the Grand Cross National Order of Merit.

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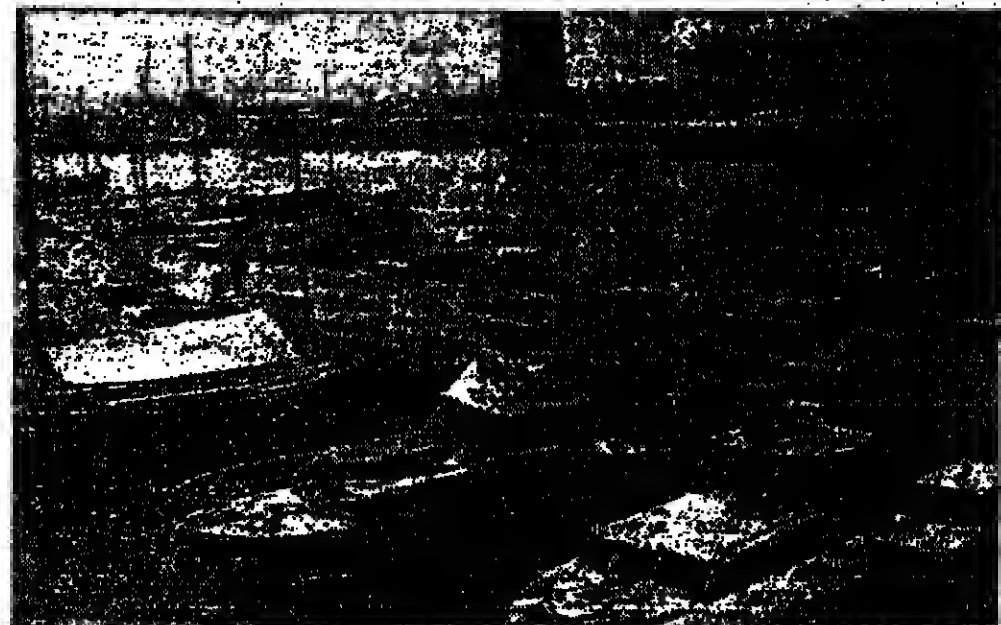
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**\$10-Million Credit, Teacher Program****Britain Ending Its Aid to Uganda**

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Britain announced today a series of measures aimed at punishing Uganda's President Idi Amin for his recent expulsion of 20,000 Jews and possibly at deterring other African nations from doing the same thing.

Mr. Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that a \$10-million aid, which Britain previously suspended, would be canceled.

**Greeks Get Promise of No Tax Rise**

ATHENS, Nov. 30 (NYT).—Greece's military-backed government, which is holding prices under tight control to curb inflation, promised taxpayers today they would be no new taxes in 1973.

The tax-free zone was pledged in a \$4.4-billion state budget approved today by the Greek parliament. The cabinet rules by a simple majority and is not parliament. The full text of the budget was not released.

Prime Minister George Papadopoulos, a regime strongman, presided at a special cabinet session today and hailed the new budget as one that "no objective was unattainable for the Greeks."

He said: "The Greeks must be able to survive. Even those who, a little ago, questioned their ability for survival, today single out our country as a worldwide example for others."

**13% GNP Growth**  
The Finance Minister, Prof. Ioannis Koulis, who presented the budget to the cabinet, said that the economy would rise in 1973 only at the rate of Greece's modest GNP growth of 13 percent at current prices—thus rising \$2.65 billion. Expenses would rise to \$3.46 billion.

He said he proposed to cover a gap of \$810 million by obtaining loans—\$674 million at home and \$133 million abroad. He said that the loans, along with an excess from the ordinary budget, would finance an ambitious state investment plan of \$917 million.

Details of the investment program were not disclosed because of a delay in the drafting of a new plan that takes effect in 1974.

Prof. Koulis said public debt in 1973 would rise by \$5 million. This represents an increase of 60 percent over 1972, bringing debt repayment to a total of \$425.4 million. He said that the development of the regime's increasing reliance on loans to replace falling investments, especially foreign capital. More than \$1 billion were spent in 1972 on foreign loan repayments and will rise substantially in 1973.

The British technical assistance program, under which about 1,000 teachers and agricultural advisers work in Uganda, will be phased out over the next two years, he said. Britain pays nearly half the salaries of the personnel, and this will now be cut off as their contracts expire.

**Rank Reduced**  
Officials said it was expected that most, if not all, would return to Britain.

A third measure announced by Sir Alec was the decision not to replace, for the time being, the British high commissioner in Kampala. When the previous high commissioner, Richard Slater, left Uganda in October after virtually being forced out by Gen. Amin, he was succeeded by an official with the title of acting high commissioner.

This official, John Hennings, has now left, and the commission office—equivalent to an embassy—will be directed by a lower-ranking official.

Sir Alec did not expand on the reasons for these actions, but other officials made it clear that they were in retaliation for the expulsion of the Asians who, because they held British passports and nationality, chose to flee to Britain.

"We expect," one official said, "that the Ugandan economy will drift back down to the village level."

The sudden arrival of the Uganda Asians, most of whom are in temporary camps here, has furnished Prime Minister Edward Heath's government with perhaps the gravest political problem it has faced since taking office.

One of Mr. Heath's promises, in his election campaign, was that immigration gradually would be scaled down. To many of his Conservative supporters, already worried about the settlement of dark-skinned Africans and Asians in British cities, the decision to admit the Uganda refugees was a betrayal.

The government felt that it was legally as well as morally obliged to admit those inhabitants of Britain's former colonies who found themselves a rejected minority group after independence. The trouble is that in Kenya and Tanzania there are even larger groups of Indians and Pakistanis than there were in Uganda, and there are other minority settlements—the Chinese in Singapore, for example—elsewhere.

**250,000 Others**  
Using the same guidelines that were used for the Uganda refugees, there may be an estimated 250,000 nonwhites entitled to come to Britain should the countries in which they live decide to expel them.

To Mr. Heath's government the prospect is a hideous one. To admit such large numbers would be more than likely to split the party and bring the prime minister down. To refuse them, under present circumstances, would at the least be inconsistent.

There is considerable talk in political circles about drawing up legislation to redefine Britain's

vague law of nationality in such a way as to restrict more narrowly those who have a right to settle here. But no immediate action is in sight.

More urgently, the government is anxious to make sure that other national leaders—President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, for instance—do not, under pressure from their black majorities, follow President Amin's example.

An official said tonight that although the measures announced by Britain today were not intended as a warning to other governments, nobody here would be upset if they were taken that way.

**SS Missionaries Ousted**

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 30 (Reuters).—President Amin has announced that 58 European missionaries are being expelled for having entered Uganda illegally, Radio Uganda reported today.

Gen. Amin said a census last week of European missionaries in Uganda had shown that there were 1,293 Roman Catholic missionaries, 95 Protestants attached to the Church of Uganda, and 87 from other churches.

He said that 58 of them had been found to have entered Uganda without entry permits. Gen. Amin said, adding that they had been asked to "leave quietly."

**6,000 EEC Employees Strike, Criticize British Staff Policy**

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (AP).—Suspicion over Britain's policy toward European Economic Community personnel was one reason why 6,000 EEC Commission staff members went on a three-day strike today, the strike leaders said.

At a news conference, they said that not only salary issues and layoffs had caused the strike, but also the belief that Britain's policy will set a precedent for EEC personnel.

The strike leaders denounced the British tendency to lend civil servants for four or five years to the EEC Commission, then recall them, instead of letting them become European civil servants.

Guido Foutre, a strike leader, said that this was incompatible with European integration principles and with an independently functioning administration. "There will be great risks that such civil servants will defend national instead of European interests within the commission," he charged.

Urging an independent administrative body, he added: "The British method will not guarantee such independence."

Mr. Foutre said he feared the British action would be followed by France and possibly others. He said that Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg practiced more "European methods."

Another reason for the strike, the leaders said, is disagreement with the way the Council of Ministers interprets the method of calculating salary raises which is based on the rise in the cost of living in member countries. An agreement on this method was reached in March after a work stoppage.

The staff also is dissatisfied with a council decision to recruit personnel while some are being dismissed to make room for British, Danish and Irish staff members—representing new members.

Robert Ferraton, another strike leader, blamed West Germany and Italy for failing to adhere to the agreed method of calculating salary raises.

**First East German Heard at UN Session**

GENEVA, Nov. 30 (UPI).—East Germany today participated for the first time in a United Nations conference.

Volmar Winkler, the East German deputy minister of transport, spoke as an official participant at a meeting of 65 countries on international container traffic. The participation was made possible by East Germany's acceptance as an official UN observer, a status already enjoyed by West Germany.

**Commons Insists On 32-Ton Weight Limit on Trucks**

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Parliament overwhelmingly agreed last night to protect country villages and lanes from an invasion by foreign 40-ton trucks.

Not a single dissenting voice was raised in Commons against a Labor party motion that "this House, mindful of the environment, is against bigger and heavier lorries."

The motion strengthens the government's hand in its battle to prevent Common Market regulations that would authorize trucks of up to 40 tons weight overall and with a single axle load of 11 tons to rumble over all roads in the nine countries of the enlarged Common Market. Britain's present limit is 32 tons overall and 10 tons an axle.

That battle is to come to a head Dec. 18 at a meeting of Common Market ministers in Brussels. Britain hopes to delay a decision until after becoming a full member Jan. 1. Then the British can veto the French-proposed measure.

**Spain Buys Uranium**

OTTAWA, Nov. 29 (AP).—Spain has agreed to purchase about \$60 million worth of Canadian uranium oxide for the generation of electrical power, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources announced yesterday.

**New Orleans Fire Kills Four, Some in Leaps From Building**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Fire raced through a beauty parlor and a cafe on the top floors of a building here yesterday, trapping residents and diners. Hanging out windows and screaming for help, some leaped to their deaths.

Four persons were known to be dead and at least two more bodies were believed to be buried in debris. Three persons were critically injured when they jumped.

The fire occurred at Raut Center, a 16-story stone complex of luxury apartments, shops and offices built five years ago.

"We think there was some kind of explosion," said Louis Sau Salvador, New Orleans' fire chief. He said there were no fire escapes on the building and no sprinkler system.

Police, firemen and volunteers saved some of those who jumped by forming a landing place with their bodies.

**9 Killed in Atlanta**

ATLANTA, Nov. 30 (AP).—Nine persons were killed and 32 injured today when a fire swept through the seventh floor of an 11-story home for the elderly.

Fire officials said the blaze had been confined to the seventh floor of the Baptist Towers in southwest Atlanta. Fire Marshal Jim Seagraves said the blaze

apparently had started in one room and spread down the hall, igniting several other apartments. Officials at the building said it holds 300 persons.

Witnesses said several of the elderly persons had panicked and fled down the stairs.

"I heard all these people come panicking and screaming down the stairs," said Louise Alexander, who lives on the first floor. "I could hear women screaming, 'Come and get me.' They just panicked. Some of them haven't been out since they got here." The building was completed in April.

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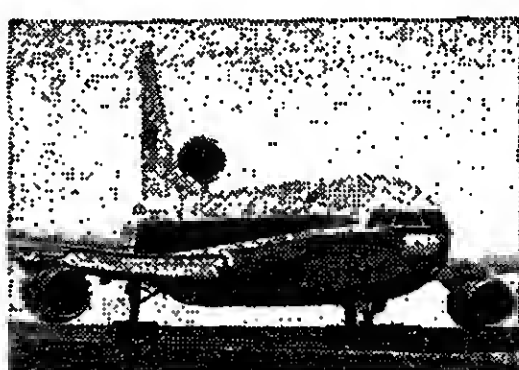
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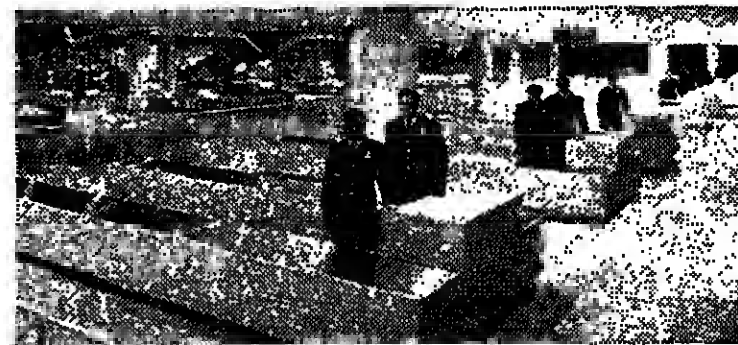
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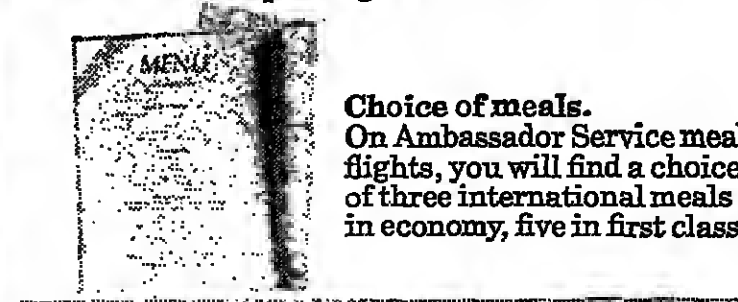
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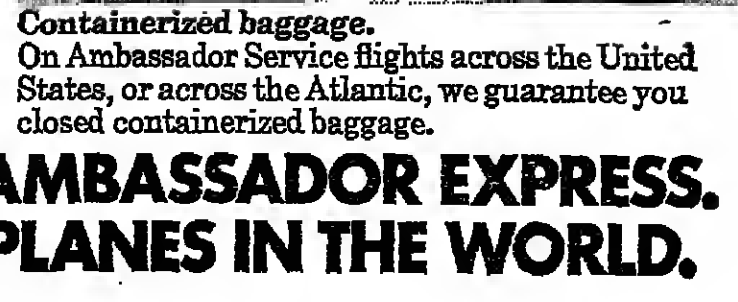
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## Pasolini Contradicts Himself Again



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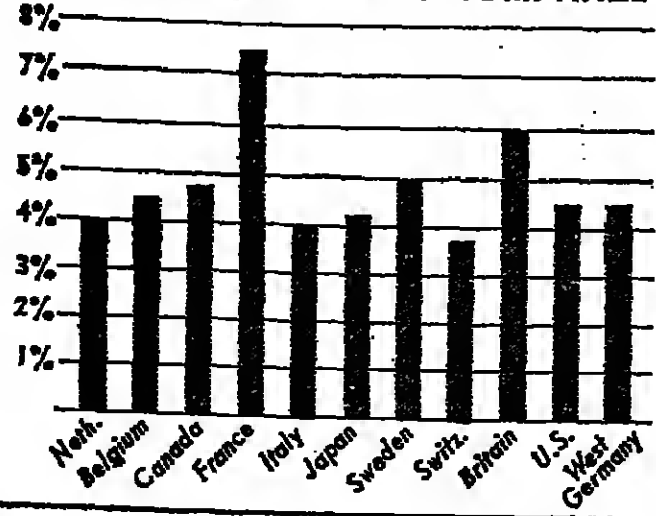
By Carl Gewirtz  
RIS, Nov. 30 (AP)—Acting in unison for the second time in 28 days, the central banks of France and West Germany raised their basic lending rates today in their continuing fight to control inflation.

The commercial bankers here in Frankfurt agreed that the move would lead to a decrease in the volume of money and that they saw little immediate effect on the speed with which money is rising in both countries.

was the sharp 0.9 percent rise in October retail prices, which earlier this week, that of the French government, a flurry of activity and a promise to announce a package of anti-inflation measures at its Dec. 7 cabinet meeting.

Bankers noted the risk of strikes—bank and employees today, on top of the risk of a general strike—will avoid any steps to make it more unpopular organized labor before the end of the discount rate here, a full point to 7.5 percent—does not play the key role. It does in most other countries, the rapid and massive rise in the rate of interest on a point Nov. 2 shows government's determination to pay the cost of borrowing.

Germany, the Bundesbank its discount rate—which is

**CENTRAL BANK RATES COMPARED**

still used to set the base from which all other interest rates are scaled upward—to 4.5 from 4 percent, the third increase in less than two months. It also announced that as of Feb. 1—as to avoid complicating year-end window-dressing and tax payments—it will reduce by 10 percent the amount of money the banks may borrow from the Bundesbank.

Commercial bankers here and in Frankfurt are agreed that it is clear that the cost of borrowing money will become increasingly expensive (theoretically discouraging requests for loans, thus not increasing the money in circulation and perhaps delaying purchases of goods and services). But they are not convinced that this will have a major impact on investment decision or stock-building, although it probably will discourage individuals from going into new debt.

Frankfurt bankers say the government is moving slowly in fighting inflation—prices are rising at a 6.4 percent annual rate—because it does not want to undo the recovery now under way in business, which suffered from the long float and subsequent revaluation last year of the deutsche mark.

In addition, the bankers are awaiting a cabinet reshuffle before attempting any serious new measures—such as a cut in the rate of the federal deficit or tax changes. The deficit this year is expected to total about 4.8 billion DM compared to 1 billion in 1971.

Advance word about the upcoming French measures is that they will include a drop in certain value-added tax rates, resulting in lower prices. "They are easily maneuverable and it makes sense," says one banker, "but it does nothing to attack why prices are rising."

Food prices have been the fastest rising element of the price index here, he notes, adding that any logical attack should begin there.

Although the Pompidou government has already ruled out any possibility of a generalized wage-price freeze, it announced today steps to force lower the prices for butter and potatoes. It said it would sell butter from its surplus stocks at 250 francs (about 50 cents) a kilogram (2.2 pounds) below the current price. The price of potatoes will administratively be set about 5 centimes (1 cent) lower per kilo.

**BP's Profit  
Slumps 60%  
In 3d Quarter****But Fall Not as Sharp  
As Analysts Expected**

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—British Petroleum Co. today reported a 60 percent decline in third-quarter net income, but the fall was not as sharp as many had expected.

Net income totaled \$14.3 million on sales of \$886.8 million, compared with net income of \$36.7 million and sales of \$762 million a year earlier.

For the nine months, net income was \$35.4 million, or 9.10 percent a share, down 71 percent from \$124.5 million, or \$3.84 a share, in the same period of 1971.

Sales rose to \$24.7 billion from \$22.9 billion a year earlier.

Share Price Jumps  
Following the announcement, BP's shares jumped to 537 1/2 pence from 513 late yesterday, but later slipped back to 524 1/2. Their 1972 high is 618 and their low 452.

Some securities analysts had been predicting that BP might be close to the break-even point or possibly even a loss in the third quarter.

This pessimism stemmed partly from the third-quarter results of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which as disclosed early this month showed a drop of 55 percent in net income to \$45.1 million from \$131.3 million a year earlier.

The company said that throughout the third quarter "there has been a continuation of the very low market recoveries, and this factor has again been responsible for the poor result."

BP noted that changes in currency values since the pound was floated in late June increased its big overseas proceeds in terms of sterling. It said that overseas costs and taxes were similarly increased.

Unseen Benefits  
"It is estimated," the company said, "that about 27 million dollars have been offset by the uneven incidence in the period of such currency changes. The level of benefit to date in the fourth quarter is lower."

BP's statement gave no hint of its prospects for the fourth quarter or for 1973, but industry sources have indicated that margins on oil trading have recently been improving.

BP's pre-tax income actually showed an increase in the third quarter, rising to \$176.8 million from \$173.4 million a year earlier. But its overseas taxation jumped to \$161.7 million from \$138.8 million a year earlier.

Third-quarter volume was good, with crude oil sales rising to 31.8 million metric tons from 27.4 million tons a year earlier and sales of products, including chemicals, rising to 24.7 million tons from 22.3 million tons a year earlier.

Natural gas sales rose to 32.7 billion cubic feet from 30.8 billion cubic feet a year earlier.

for a number of shortcomings in the production of spare parts during early autumn this year.

The reported row came to a head Oct. 20 when Mr. Hahn suddenly left for a vacation. He has not resumed his duties and is understood to be remaining on vacation up to the date he officially leaves the company.

The board emphasized that Mr. Hahn was leaving at his own request and "after contributing successfully" to VW's growth for almost two decades.

Horst Muenner, management board member responsible for material procurement, will take over Mr. Hahn's position while maintaining his old duties, the board said.

Mr. Hahn, 46, is the former head of Volkswagen of America and has been credited with building the U.S. market into the company's second largest, behind only West Germany.

He is reliably understood to have resigned following arguments with chairman Rudolf Leiding, who replaced Kurt Lotz a year ago. Mr. Leiding is believed to have blamed Mr. Hahn

German Banks to Soviet  
FRANKFURT, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank announced separately today that Soviet authorities have approved the opening of offices for each bank in Moscow.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Japanese Curb More Exports**

Japanese electric home appliance manufacturers will apply self-imposed export curbs on 18 main items, including refrigerators, to all world markets. The Electronics Industries Association says it has informed the government of its decision to form a one-year export cartel to regulate exports for the period from last September to 28.5 percent above shipments in the corresponding period a year earlier. The control plan follows the curb on 24 electronic items, such as stereophonic equipment, announced last Tuesday to cooperate in the government's program to avert another yen revaluation by reducing heavy trade surpluses.

**Siemens, Bosch to Intensify Link**

Siemens and Robert Bosch will intensify their cooperation in making electrical household equipment and radio and television sets. The companies will transfer all assets and liabilities of Robert Bosch Hausgeraete and of Siemens-Elektrogeraete to Bosch-Siemens Hausgeraete. Bosch Hausgeraete manufactures primarily refrigerators and dishwashers while Siemens-Elektrogeraete produces washing machines, electric kitchen ranges and small household goods. Products of the two units will continue to be sold under separate trade names.

**Japan Said to Beat Europe in R&D**

Japan's expenditure on scientific and technological research has surpassed the level of individual Western European nations in 1970. And the proportion spent by private enterprises was the highest among major Western nations,

including the United States, according to Kohji Suzue, president of Research Development Corp. of Japan. His claim was made in a paper delivered at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization conference on research activities in developing countries. He said Japan's expenditure on research activity passed 1,000 billion yen (\$2.2 billion) for the first time in 1970, with a 28.1 percent increase over the previous year. The sum spent, 1,053 billion yen, was about 3 billion yen more than that spent by France or West Germany and 3 billion yen more than Britain.

**GE Expects 'Strong' Fourth Quarter**

General Electric expects a customary "strong" fourth quarter, with year sales to top \$10 billion, president Reginald Jones reports. In 1971 GE had sales of \$8.5 billion and earned 85 cents a share on sales of \$7.75 billion in the fourth quarter. Mr. Jones says that order backlog now stands at an "all time high" of more than \$10 billion. GE's power-generation business is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 13-15 percent over the next 10 years and its backlog is now over \$6 billion, Mr. Jones adds.

**British Construction Orders Fall**

The provisional index for average construction orders in Britain fell in the third quarter to 113 from 129 in the second quarter, but was unchanged from a year earlier, the government says. The index, seasonally adjusted, is based on the 1963 average quarterly level equaling 100. Housing construction in the third quarter, also seasonally adjusted, was 118, down from 125 in the second quarter but up from 100 a year earlier. Public sector work was 116, down from 146 and 144 respectively.

**Casey Urges Fee Rise on Block Trades**

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 30 (Reuters)—William J. Casey, outgoing chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, suggested today that brokerage firms increase the handling charges on large block trades.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Securities Industry Association (SIA), he noted that while it does not cost a hundred times as much to handle a 100,000-share order as it does to handle a 1,000-share order, such pricing analysis is clearly superficial. He noted that it takes a far greater skill, responsibility and risk to handle large orders and this should be reflected in the pricing.

He added that if the industry fails to do this, the result would be: "Brokerage firms will go broke."

"Brokerage firms may try to cut costs by eliminating needed services that will affect the quality of brokerage services available to all sizes of customers. Increased commission rates on small trades, or both."

"The risk necessary to maintain the level of liquidity to which we have become accustomed will not be taken. As a result, institutions will not be able to sell their large blocks, except at discounts which will disrupt the market."

The outgoing chairman of the SIA, Robert Gardiner, told the meeting that the New York and

American Stock Exchanges should be merged into one entity.

He told a press conference here that "the members are getting tired of supporting two separate exchanges."

He called the merger question one of the main orders of business for the association for 1973 and said that a committee would be formed to look into it.

Hydro-Quebec, whose borrowings are guaranteed by the Province of Quebec, already has outstanding in foreign currencies, a debt of more than \$1.7 billion, on which it will be making payments for principal and interest of more than \$1.9 billion between 1973 and 1994 inclusive, he said.

Mr. Lemieux, who was speaking at a conference here sponsored by Institutional Investor, a U.S. magazine, said "an important part" of the anticipated borrowings will be done outside Canada.

Quebec Sets Big Borrowing

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Quebec expects to be a big borrower on the world's capital markets in the coming years to finance its power projects, an executive of Hydro-Quebec said today.

R.A. Lemieux, director general for finance of Hydro-Quebec's James Bay project, said current indications are that borrowings of \$400 million to \$500 million in each of the next four or five years will be required to finance the province's power developments.

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**After SEC Suit Against Vesco****Spanish Group Tries to Annul IOS Deal**

By Miguel Acosta

PRID, Nov. 30 (UPI)—The blue-blooded financial group bought control of Investors Overseas Services Ltd. last month. The group, which includes the late L. Ron Vesco, has been trying to cancel the deal since the Securities and Exchange Commission suit against the American financier.

that he diverted more than \$24 million from IOS funds.

ing to informed financial friends, the negotiations to the purchase—which could politically embarrassing for the family—have been place in Costa Rica since

only are two brothers of Alfonso's son-in-law on and of the Madrid-based firm, but Prince Gonzalo

de Borbon, brother of Prince Alfonso de Borbon, husband of General Franco's granddaughter, became chairman.

The negotiations in Costa Rica are being conducted by Rafael Diaz-Balart, a Cuban exile who runs a "finder's bank" in Madrid.

Senior Spanish officials are said

to be concerned by the possible political repercussions of the suit. It is pointed out that the vice chairman of the purchasers is Baron de Gotor, a brother of General Franco's son-in-law, Cristobal Martinez-Bordiu. Another brother, Tomas, was reported to be with Mr. Diaz-Balart in Costa Rica.

Shortly before the sale was announced, Mr. Vesco arrived in Madrid in his private plane. In an unusual display of welcome, he was presented to General Franco in a private audience which included members of the board of the IOS buyers.

Court Grants Order  
NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The SEC today obtained from Federal Judge O.E. Stewart Jr. an order temporarily restricting investments by four offshore mutual funds managed by IOS Ltd.

**IOS Reports  
9-Month Loss**

TORONTO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. reported today it had an operating loss of \$3.1 million in the first nine months.

The loss compares with a restated operating loss of \$9.08 million in the same period a year earlier.

**VW Sales Manager Quits**

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 30 (AP)—Volkswagen's chief sales manager Carl Hahn has resigned his post effective with the end of the year, VW announced today.

The board emphasized that Mr. Hahn was leaving at his own request and "after contributing successfully" to VW's growth for almost two decades.

Horst Muenner, management board member responsible for material procurement, will take over Mr. Hahn's position while maintaining his old duties, the board said.

Mr. Hahn, 46, is the former head of Volkswagen of America and has been credited with building the U.S. market into the company's second largest, behind only West Germany.

He is reliably understood to have resigned following arguments with chairman Rudolf Leiding, who replaced Kurt Lotz a year ago. Mr. Leiding is believed to have blamed Mr. Hahn

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**COMPAGNIE BRUXELLES LAMBERT  
POUR LA FINANCE ET L'INDUSTRIE**

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Compagnie Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie, held on November 28, 1972, approved this merger with Compagnie Financière et Industrielle "Colindus" and Société de Bruxelles pour la Finance et l'Industrie "Bruffin".

Following this merger, the capital was raised from B. Fr. 2,534,500,000 to B. Fr. 3,924,000,000, divided into 3,924,000 shares.

The Company's name was changed to "Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie" in Dutch "Brussel Lambert Maatschappij voor Financiën en Nijverheid".

Messrs. Léopold Blampain, Paul Bodart, Baron Bouvier, Auguste Cleeve, Arsène de Lannoy, Comte Jean-Baptiste de Lannoy, Charles Despret, Chevalier Guy Lamarche, Marcel Lamy, Professor Leo Lévy, Douglas MacArthur, Chevalier Thys and Jean Villiers have been elected Directors of the Company.

**SHAREHOLDERS EXCALIBUR  
INVESTMENT CORPORATION S.A.**

Head Office: Luxembourg, 57, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting  
Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on December 11, 1972, at 2.00 o'clock p.m. at the head office, with the following agenda:

Agenda  
1. Resignation of Mr. L.E. BURNHAM as Statutory Auditor.  
2. Election of PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO, Luxembourg, as Statutory Auditor.

Under Luxembourg law, the shares present or represented by proxy, constitute a quorum. Resolutions on the agenda will be passed by a simple majority of shares present and voting. Each share is entitled to one vote except that no single shareholder or proxy holder may vote more than 20 per cent of the total shares issued or more than 40 per cent of the shares present or represented by proxy.

Registered shareholders of record as of the close of business on December 6, 1972 will be admitted to the meeting. Holders of bearer shares who deposit such shares with Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg or any other bank or banking institution and furnish evidence thereof to the Corporation on or before the close of business 6th of December 1972, will be admitted to the meeting. Bearer shares so deposited must remain on deposit through the close of the meeting or of any adjournment thereof and the evidence of the deposit must so specify.

Shareholders who wish to be represented at the meeting by proxy may obtain forms of proxy by writing to the Corporation at its head office. A form of proxy will be mailed to registered shareholders at their address of record.

The Board of Directors.

**US \$2,000,000.-  
MEDIUM TERM LOAN****EARN UP TO 16% p.a. ON YOUR CAPITAL**

are a reputable real estate company with assets in excess of \$4,000,000 specializing in the development of international real estate investments on the Mediterranean Coast of Spain.

• basic net return of 10% p.a. payable quarterly in cash.  
• our capital fully secured by prime real estate which we own and clear.

• repayment of your investment in full at any time after one year subject to 90 days prior notice.  
• 1st premium for each full year (up to 5 years) that you maintain your investment. After 5 years the premium would be 18%, equivalent to an additional 3% p.a.  
• the possibility of converting your investment into any property offered for sale by us at a progressively higher discount for each year you have maintained your investment. After five years this discount would be 50%, equivalent to an additional 6% p.a.

Please write for further information, without obligation, to:  
Box D-3482, Herald Tribune, Paris.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**NEW ISSUE****\$20,000,000**

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1977

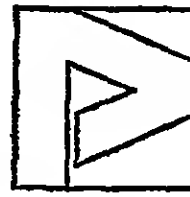
**Popular Español International N.V.**

(Incorporated in the Netherlands)

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

**Banco Popular Español, S.A.**

(A Spanish banking Corporation)

**White, Weld & Co. Limited**

American Express International Banking Corp.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Banca Commerciale Italiana—London Branch

Banco di Roma (France) S.A.

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

Bankers Trust International

Banque Européenne de Tokyo

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres

Banque de l'Indochine

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Lambert S.C.S.

Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de Neulize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de l'Union Parisienne

H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co. N.V.

Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.

Credito Italiano—London Branch

Crédit Lyonnais

Euramerica International Bank

Finacor

First National Bank in Dallas

First Chicago

Antony Gibbs &amp; Sons Ltd.

Interunion-Banque

London Multinational Bank

Manufacturers Hanover

Midland Bank

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Orion Bank

J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Société Générale

Société Séquanaise de Banque

SOFIS Overseas Inc.

United International Bank

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



## -1972- Stocks and St.

The Board of Directors of ABD Securities Corporation  
takes pleasure in announcing the election of

**Theodor Schmidt-Scheuber**

to the office of  
**President**  
of our firm.

**ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION**

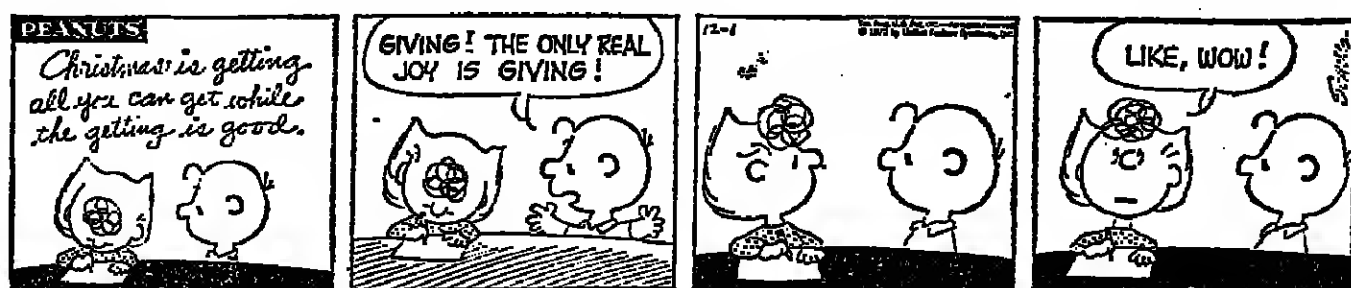
Member:

Midwest Stock Exchange      Boston Stock Exchange  
Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange (Assoc.)

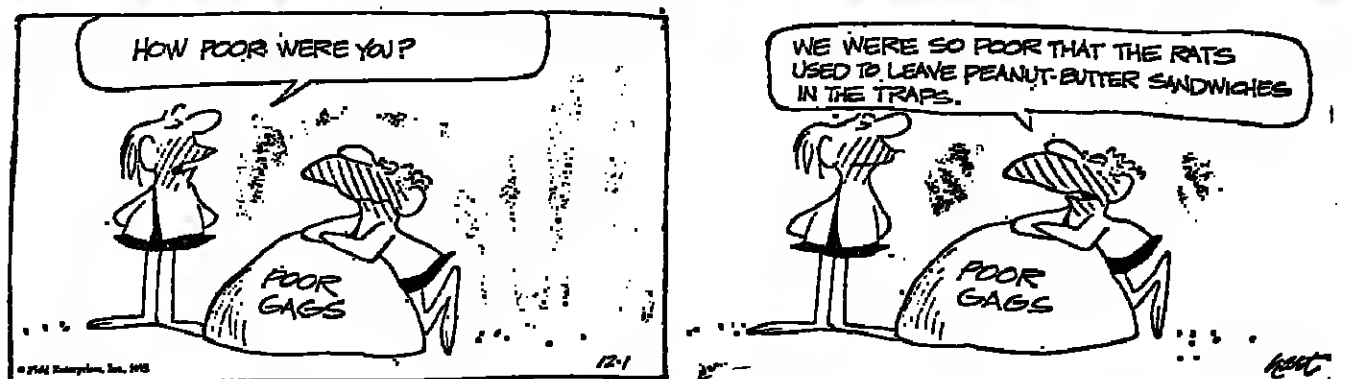
84 William Street      53 State Street  
New York N.Y. 10038      Boston, Mass. 02109



PEANUTS



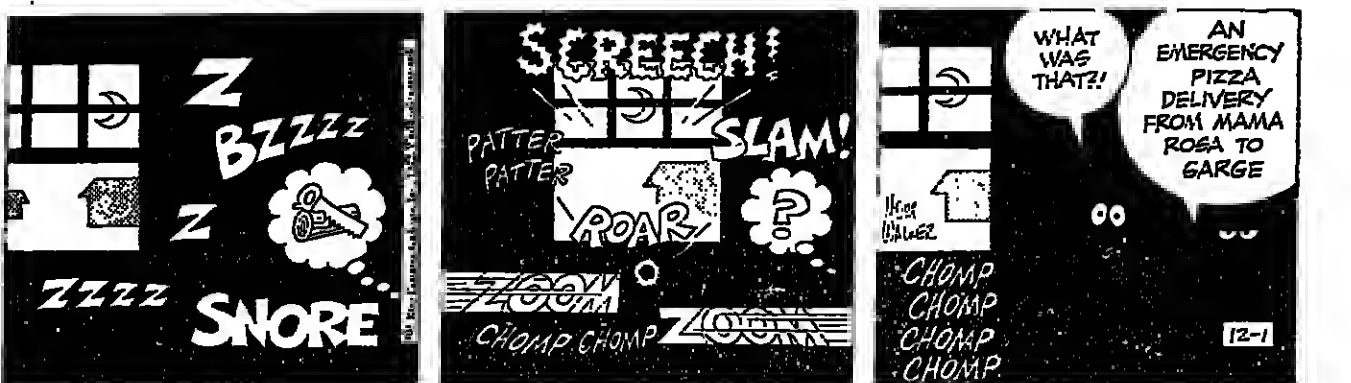
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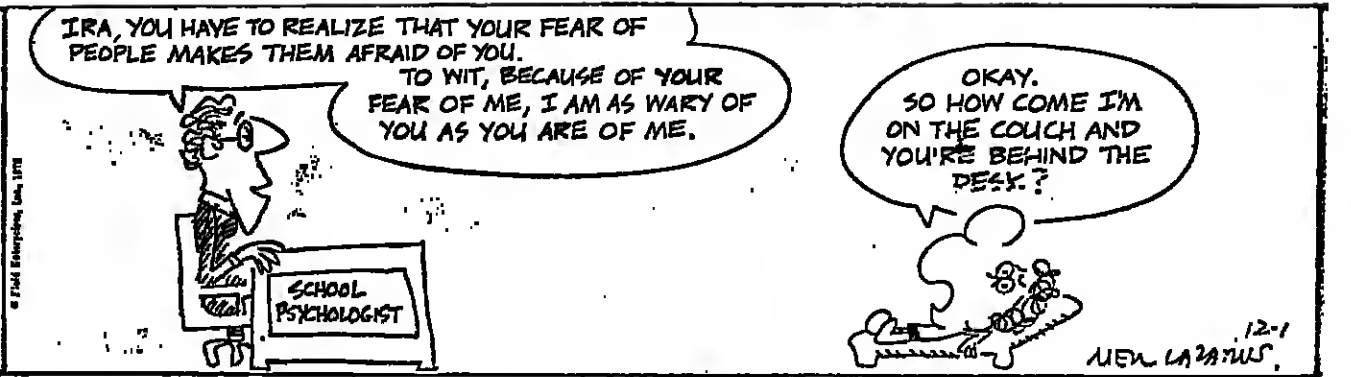
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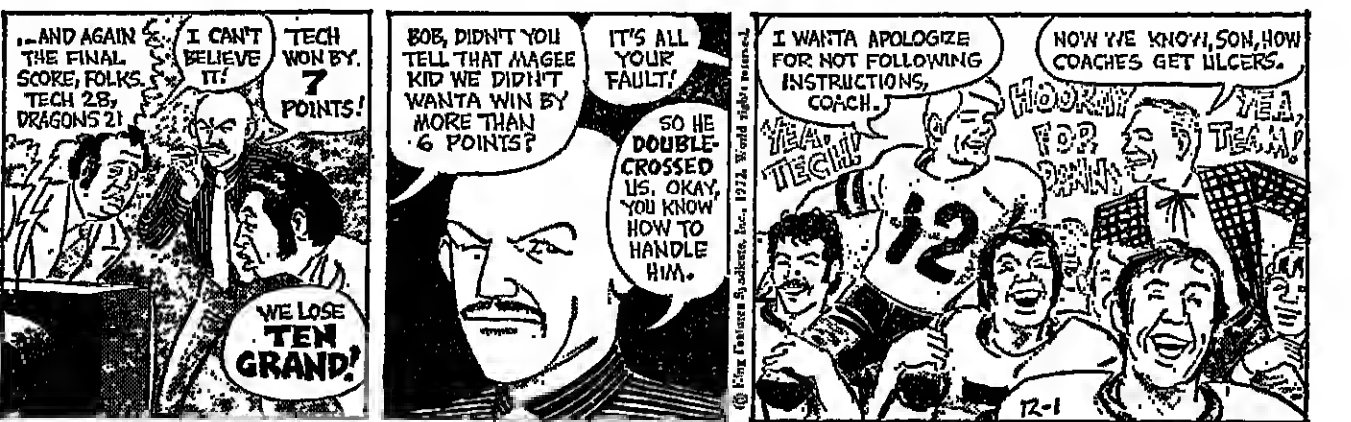
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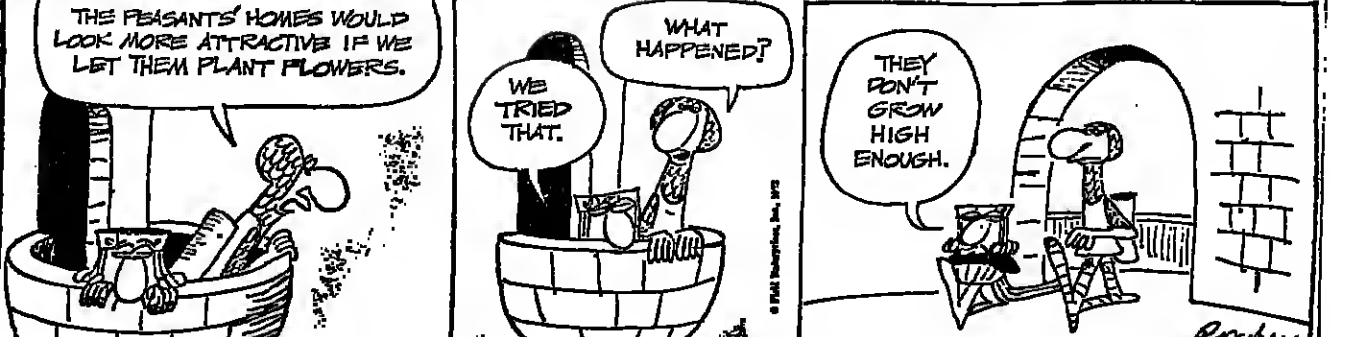
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



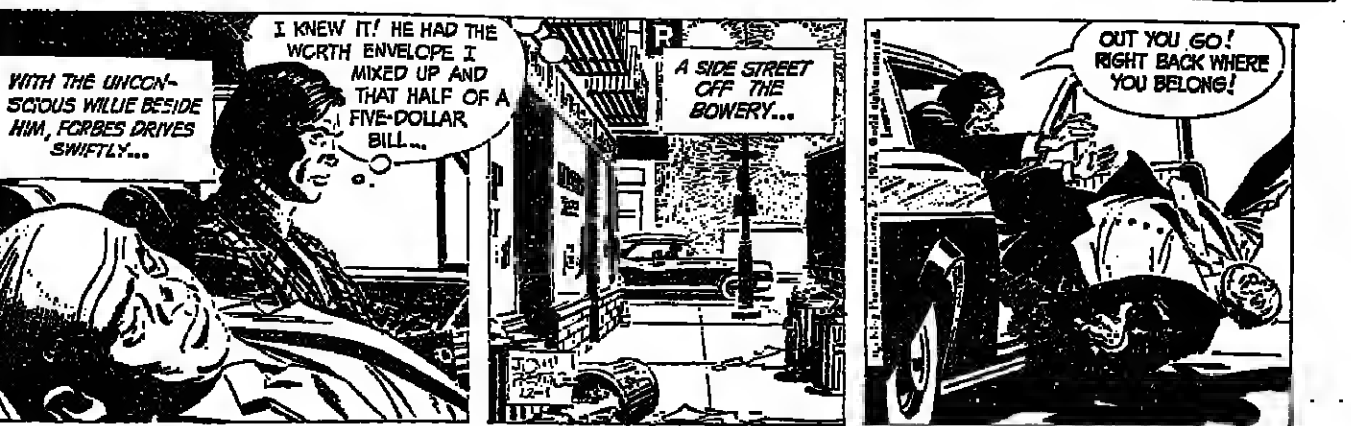
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South, bidding wildly, arrived at four spades by the diagrammed route. He should have contented himself with a three diamond bid on the second round, which is always a strong action. North would have rebid hearts, and bid them for the third and final time when South rebid spades. As it was, South could not be sure what to do over four hearts, and chose to rebid four spades. North abandoned hope of becoming the declarer, feeling that a singleton trump was better than none at all.

West led a club, the unbid suit, and the eight, jack and ace were played. At this point, South's safest road to ten tricks would have been to ruff a diamond, ruff a club and lead trumps. But South was playing for overtricks. At the second trick he led the spade king.

East won, and came up with

NORTH  
 ♠ AKQ8653  
 ♥ —  
 ♦ 109843  
 ♣ 743  
 ♠ 743  
 ♥ 109843  
 ♦ K82  
 ♣ K762

EAST (D)  
 ♠ A52  
 ♥ 74  
 ♦ QJ1054  
 ♣ QJ5

SOUTH  
 ♠ KQJ986  
 ♥ 10  
 ♦ A9763  
 ♣ A

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North  
 Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥  
 Pass 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♥  
 Pass 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♥

West led the club two.

the key play. It was very probable that South had exactly one heart, for with more than one he would not have rejected a heart contract, and with none at all his first move would have been to ruff a diamond and lead hearts. So East returned a heart, and South's hopes of 12 tricks faded. With his communications cut, there was no way to make even ten.

South continued to play dummy's heart winners. East ruffed the third round and was over-ruffed. The dummy was dead, and the declarer had three unavoidable diamond losers.

Notice that the declarer would have had no trouble making 12 tricks if East had returned anything but a heart at the third trick. Leading dummy's solid suit before the trumps have been drawn can often be a most effective defensive maneuver.

An expert field would probably arrive in four hearts on the diagrammed deal. This contract can be held to 11 tricks if East hits on a club lead, but makes 12 with any other lead.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

TAIRKEN EMGRORIS  
 DELIRITE NEAREASIT  
 ALLIHES ARMOLIREES  
 DES SITORTIES  
 SOT ALHIE SINELAI  
 SOT ALHIE SINELAI  
 HONELIS HULLED  
 ALHIEHIS GALVORIS  
 SUPERIS ROITATES  
 AMUN GEMENT  
 WELSH APUS FEO  
 SIAALATIES OVERTA  
 INTEGRISS WASTIS  
 RELIOSIES SINELAI

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WFOPOH

UNEEES

TADEEB

ENMURB

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: OFTEN SUITE FRUGAL THEORY  
 Answer: A loud cry that's quiet to start with—"SH-OUT"

## BOOKS

## ON DIRECTING

By Harold Clurman. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Alex Szogyi

HAROLD CLURMAN is unique. There is only one man like him in our theater today. In this age of criticism in which the creative and critical faculties are more frequently welded than in any other literary moment, the theater has rarely produced those who function in both realms. Walter Kerr, Kenneth Tynan, Robert Brustein, yes, each in his own way, has been both. But in our time no director who has had a major career directing major plays has also functioned as a major critic at the same time. Harold Clurman has had the true staying power: as founder of the Group Theater, director of plays of moment (spanning virtually 40 creative years) such as "Awake and Sing," "Golden Boy," "The Member of the Wedding," "Bus Stop," "The Autumn Garden," and "Uncle Vanya," and as drama critic for The Nation, he has been for many years one of the illustrations in the American theater Establishment.

In recent years, we have been treated to a multitude of theater memoirs and remembrances of theatrical glories past. Whenever these books appear, one measures them instinctively against "The Event Years," Harold Clurman's account of The Group Theater, published in 1943. As a director, friend of mine put it, it was not only a fine book about American theater, it also explained the Depression: it was a piece of our lives, an essence distilled of what it meant to be in the United States in the thirties.

Now, fairly Harold Clurman has produced another important book, one certain to be read as universally and which will find its place on the shelves of every theater library in the wide world. Not to speak of the amusement and edification it will bring to amateurs and cognoscent of theater. His book on directing is a straightforward, tasteful and articulate account of what it is to bring a play to palpitating life upon a stage. It is a book utterly devoid of faddishness, one which, though it is filled with fillips of self-satisfaction and dollops of ambitious arrogance, is a perfectly therapeutic experience.

We are taken logically from the choice of the play, right through every aspect of its production, from the work with the playwright to the casting, the rehearsals, previews, tryouts, performances and beyond. Clurman is at his best when making precise distinctions; he insists that Shaw's "Heartbreak House" is emphatically not a "Greekian" play, but rather a "Festive" in the Russian manner on English "Theater." He elucidates why Stanislavsky's System, or Method, despite its value for the actor, has never been thoroughly practiced either here or in Russia. "The System is a technique, it is not an end in itself. Nor is it a theory. It exists and has value only in practice, in the work of the actor, the director, the company. . . . The Method teaches the actor how he may discover in himself: the

cause, which lead to effects." He stresses the importance of the audience at all times; for him, the theater is a social institution, a social act. In fact, no theater at all, understand what Goethe, the theater director, meant when he admitted that he hesitates to produce a play he feels has chance of success. He is, finally, an ethical teller of tales, full of witty, humorous and elegant detail. "The story has it that day Rading entered his where guests were swarming. When asked what prompted apparent elation, he replied: 'All I have to do now is to the dialogue.'"

Perhaps the most useful of the book is devoted to the director's own director's note his production, aimed at a tag out and realizing the nature of each work. "It matters is the sort of reality play aims at. And every aims at its own reality." He seeks to give the "spine" every play, its thematic unit, terms of stage reality, and all the characters to it relate its basic theme or active mo- tion. In each case, he sees play whole, insists its uni- form, paves the way to the essence possible to be re- vealed upon a stage. Above all never overstates his case. own favorite is a two-page to designer Boris Aronson, no the special qualities of Aron- son's illustrations are appreci- ated. (Oh best, "Mlle. Colombe," 1937-38, as the comedia i- taly, but so often are, a t- of tragic farce and pure the- atre. In fact, a sort of seri- ousness.)

Clurman admonishes every- one to tag the function of the er as a creative one. "Ideally, why not speak occasionally (that what) the critic should be a critic with a particular theme for the 'optics' of theater, enhanced by exper- ience and study. With innate a pathy for and understanding the theater's craftsmen such person may serve as the at- tention's knowing eye and a- sistance." In the skin of cr- oss theatrical creativity, director is the center of it. He is a super-lover, an efflu- sive catalyst of art. The rector must be an organizer, teacher, a politician, a persi- dacious, a lay analyst, a te- nician, a creative being. Ide- ally, he should know literature i- deal, acting, the psychology of the actor, the visual arts, our history, and above all, he m- understand people. He must spurs confidence. All of wh- means he must be a "lo- ver."

After Szogyi is chairman of Romance languages depart- at Hunter College. He is translator of "The Lower De- pt" recently performed by the Center Acting Company.

© The New York Times

## CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS

1 Composer

5 Pale colors

9 Drugstore: Abbr.

13 — breve

14 Above

15 Kind of candle

17 Subway-token

18 Tea shrub

19 Realize suddenly

20 Wheezy conversational gambit

23 Possess

24 Kind of will

25 Trade creator

26 Gertrude

28 Harangue

32 Blue-green

35 Hereditary acid

36 Grabs

37 Ram

39 Card game

40 Granger

42 Chemical solid

44 Women's —

46 Joint

47 Relax, as a snake

48 Eye infections

50 Etats

52 Colonel's command: Abbr.

53 U.S. Indian

56 Evasive invitation

61 "For want of —"

62 Fury

63 Rebel

64 Animal track

65 Hebrew measure

66 Son of Seth

67 Laid out

68 Ballpoints

69 Retained

DOWN

1 Opera voice

2 Suffer

3 Merry-andrew

4 "What — God wrought!"

5 Blew the whistle

6 Anglo-Saxon noble

7 Coward

8 Burst of activity

9 Wide-open spaces

10 Hackneyed greeting

11 To — (everyone)

12 Incline

16 Unused

21 River island

22 Corrodes

26 Meaningless farewell

27 Nabs

28 Moslem call to prayer

30 Sandy stretch in England

31 Spanish

32 Hindu gentlemen

33 Tehran's country

34 Perimeter: Abbr.

35 Bees

40 Explosive element

41 "It's a sin to —"

45 Charlie Chan's creator

49 Season in Nice

51 Sharpen

53 Luster

54 Sour-grapes subtitle

55 Flood stage

56 Notes of the scale

57 Catch a glimpse of

58 Biblical proverb

59 Uninteresting

60 Safari

